

"Y" ACCOUNTS FOR MONEY IT SPENT

(Continued from Page One)

Writing materials and newspapers for the overseas men, including 400,000 sheets of letter paper, half as many envelopes and 16,000,000 postcards, cost \$2,296,898. For motion picture shows, in which 13,000,000 feet of film were used in France alone, and spectators aggregated 50,000,000, the "Y" paid \$1,566,257. At the same time, 1,000 concerts and entertainments increased the expenditure by \$850,969.

The cost of the "Y's" overseas religious program was \$467,584, or approximately, two-fifths of one per cent of the entire operating funds. Educational plants, literature and library work cost \$991,532 and the A. E. F. athletics cost \$1,957,301. The organization also operated, it is explained, more than 25 "leave areas" in various parts of France, at an expense of \$431,601 and a chain of hotels for men on leave at a cost of \$477,956.

In the United States, it is shown, the organization expended \$2,165,816 upon its religious program in the 15 military departments, which included the holding of meetings and Bible classes, the distribution of literature and the maintenance of religious secretaries and musical directors. Educational literature, work in the canal zone, Porto Rico, the Philippines and other territories, \$269,634; in the munitions and war industries, \$192,338 and in the students' army training corps, \$442,061.

Of the \$16,045,695 spent for the armies of the allied countries, it is shown, France received \$6,738,344; Russia, \$4,509,985 and Italy \$3,139,951. Work among war prisoners cost \$1,658,591. The latter sum was divided as follows: Germany, \$117,988; Denmark, \$99,087; Austria-Hungary, \$146,812; Switzerland, \$247,950; Turkey, \$56,296 and in other countries \$109,545. The total amount expended the war work council contributed \$14,409,175.

Transportation of comforts and luxuries to the canteens and soldiers in the field, it is shown, represented a considerable item, the installation of a motor truck service cost \$2,702,034 and its operating expense \$1,170,751. This included the cost of distributing Christmas gifts and the conveyance of entertainers.

The cost of selecting, recruiting, training and paying the sustenance and traveling expenses of all the "Y" secretaries was \$3,056,592. Administrative, general activities, campaign and publicity expenses disbursed in New York were said to have totaled \$3,164,802.

In accounting for the balance of \$27,465,854 as of March 31, 1919, the statement lists assets of the war work council on that date as \$49,333,166. These included the cost of distributing cash on hand, and assets overseas amounting to \$18,761,678. Fifteen supplies on hand in transit on that date also included. It is said, goods to the value of \$5,292,591. Outstanding accounts were said to aggregate \$9,735,366.

"On the same date," the statement concludes, "current liabilities and reserves amounted to \$15,867,312, including \$2,792,964 in bills and salaries due in the United States and \$6,594,720 due overseas. There was charged against the Y. M. C. A. \$1,827,285 representing remittances received from the men of the A. E. F. for transfer to the United States. It owed the British, French and United States governments for transportation and supplies, \$2,022,538."

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SMALLPOX CASE HOLDS UP TRANSPORT MOBILE

NEW YORK, July 27.—The first case of smallpox discovered on board a transport held up the transport Mobile from Brest on her arrival today, resulting in the quarantining of the nearly 5,000 officers and men on their arrival at Camp Mills and the segregation of 138 "war brides."

A Philippine mess boy was found to have developed a mild case of the disease after the vessel left France. All persons on board were vaccinated.

The Mobile brought the first of the Fourth Division to return home, including the 92 officers and 3,151 men of the 47th infantry.

The fourth division fought in the Aisne, Marne, St. Mihiel and Argonne offensives, suffering 3,749 casualties out of a total of 5,330 officers and men in action.

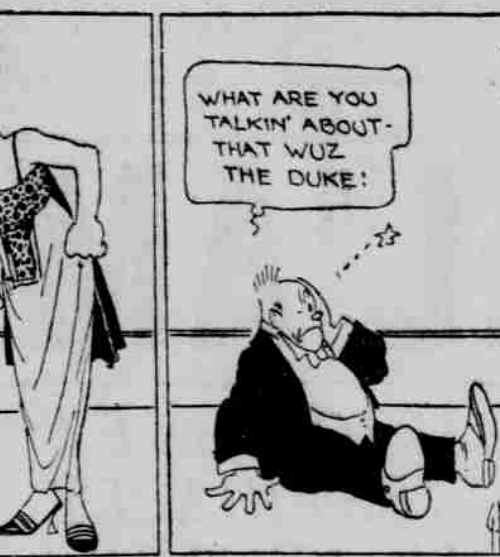
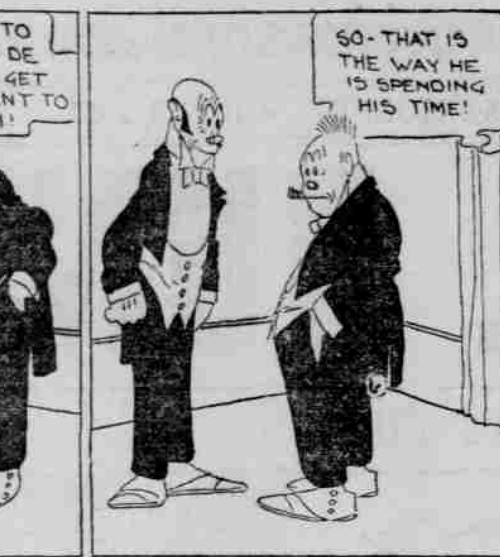
WIFE MURDERER IS SLAIN BY POSSEMAN

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]
SANTA FE, N. M., July 27.—Isidoro Martinez, wife murderer, under sentence of death, who escaped from the county jail here several weeks ago while under parole from the governor, was shot and killed by a posse at Las Truchas, in northern Santa Fe county late Saturday night, according to word reaching here today.

The posse went to the house where Martinez was located. As they opened the door he began firing, one bullet striking Mounted Policeman Alarid in the arm. Deputy Sheriff Baca then fired at Martinez and the latter fell dead.

A Ration Of Grape-Nuts
should be on every table daily.
It's a builder!

BRINGING UP FATHER



EXPECT WILSON WILL GIVE TREATY VIEWS

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]

WASHINGTON, July 27.—No word came from the White House today to clear up intimations that President Wilson, before beginning his speaking tour, might make some public expression of his views on the reservations to the covenant of the league of nations, which some republican senators insist are necessary to its ratification. Although no one in the president's official family would take notice of these intimations, which are widespread, the impression continues to grow in congressional and official circles that the president has some such idea in mind.

Tomorrow the president will receive callers at his desk in the executive offices for the first time in several days. All his appointments are with democratic members of the house or senate. No republican senators are to call to continue discussion of the league of nations. There is no indication when the president intends to call in more senators of the majority party.

Mr. Wilson is said to have under consideration an itinerary calling for his departure from Washington, August 5. If this date finally is decided upon the president should arrive in Los Angeles, August 12, after making a few speeches in the middle west.

PIONEER ATTORNEY OF STATE PASSES

FLAGSTAFF, July 27.—Edward M. Doe, one of the best known attorneys of Arizona, died at his home here today following a brief illness of heart disease. The deceased was 70 years old.

Judge Doe had been a resident of the territory and of Flagstaff since 1887 and all that time he was one of the foremost members of the Arizona bar. He was not only an able lawyer but a scholarly gentleman. He was born at Cabot, Vermont, but at an early age moved to Iowa where he received his education. He was graduated from the collegiate department of the Iowa university and later took a law course in the same institution. After practicing his profession for some years in Iowa he moved to Fort Worth, Texas whence he came to Arizona.

Not long after his arrival here the county of Coconino was formed and he was appointed by Governor Irwin district attorney for that county. On the appointment of Judge Sloan to the governorship of the territory in 1909, Judge Doe was appointed to succeed him on the supreme bench for the northern district. He served until the admission of Arizona to statehood.

After his retirement from the bench he became counsel for various corporations in the northern part of the state.

ITALY SOON TO LIFT BAN ON IMPORTATION

ROME, July 27.—(By the Associated Press).—The Italian war trade board has abolished many restrictions on importations. The list of commodities allowed to enter Italy, to be published soon, will undoubtedly be most liberal as regards American products.

It is anticipated leather will be near the top of the new list, as the public is clamoring for American shoes.

Senator Luzzatti, formerly Italian premier, in a statement to the Associated Press, predicted a tariff wall against German imports in order to prevent a sudden avalanche of German products into Italy.

BAUER RESIGNS AS FOREIGN MINISTER

VIENNA, Saturday, July 26.—(By the Associated Press).—Dr. Otto Bauer, Austrian foreign minister, resigned the foreign portfolio today. He retained, however, the post of minister of socialization in the cabinet. The foreign ministry will be taken over by Dr. Karl Renner, the chancellor, in addition to the chancellery.

Representatives of the allied powers, as well as Austrians of the well-to-do order, are said to have been attempting for months past to bring about Dr. Bauer's resignation because of his supposed bolsheviki affiliations.

TO WELCOME PERSHING HOME

WASHINGTON, July 27.—Preparations for the welcome of Gen. Pershing on his return home are being made by both Congress and the war department, but the plans of neither are complete.

The congressional program, as already drafted, calls for the gift of a sword, a vote of thanks, and the permanent rank of General on Gen. Pershing. War department plans are awaiting receipt of information as to the time of Gen. Pershing's return.

ACCEPT FOCH'S REPORT

PARIS, Saturday, July 26.—The supreme council has accepted Marshal Foch's report on the boundary line between the Poles and the Lithuanians, whereby the Poles shall move into Suwalki and withdraw to a line running northeast from Suwalki. The economic clauses of the Bulgarian treaty have been referred to the economic committee. It is expected the Bulgarian treaty will be ready to deliver to the Bulgarian delegation by the middle of next week.

NOTED ANIMAL MAN TO VISIT ARIZONA

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]

Word has been received at the agricultural extension service of the university that F. C. Bishop of Dallas, Texas, will arrive at Tucson, August 11, ready to join the "Livestock Squad" which will start on that day for a tour of the state holding meetings and demonstrations with the range stockmen.

Mr. Bishop is probably the best posted man in the United States on the control of animal parasites which in Arizona and in the southern and southwestern United States plays so important a part with the livestock production.

Mr. Bishop is connected with the bureau of entomology of the U. S. department of agriculture and has been stationed at Dallas, Texas, where he has had charge of the federal investigation on animal parasites for a number of years. Last year his assistant of his office R. W. Wells was brought to Arizona by the agricultural extension service and the stockmen profited greatly from his advice and practical demonstrations.

Stockmen should get in touch with their county agent and secure the dates at which the "Livestock Squad" meetings will be held in their counties. A half dozen lines will make up the "Livestock Squad" which will take the trip of a month over the state holding about 20 public livestock meetings.

DISCLAIMS LIABILITY FOR HUN FAILURE TO MAKE PEACE IN 1917

BERLIN, July 27.—Dr. George Michaelis, the former imperial chancellor, in a declaration published by the Tagliche Rundschau, disclaims responsibility for refusal of peace overtures in 1917 attributed to him by Matthias Erzberger, vice premier, speaking in the German national assembly Friday.

On that occasion Mr. Erzberger declared that peace overtures were made to Germany by England and France through the Vatican in August, 1917, and that Chancellor Michaelis on September 24 wrote that the situation was not sufficiently ripe and rejected the overtures.

Dr. Michaelis says that the proposals were laid before him early in September, not August, and that he discussed them with Dr. Von Kuehlmann, foreign secretary at that time. Later he requested the emperor to hold a crown council in the presence of supreme army and navy authorities. This was held September 11 and the result of the conference he says, was summed up by the emperor in the following written memorandum:

"The annexation of Belgium is dubious. Belgium could be restored. The Flanders coast, it is true, is very important and Zebrugges must not fall into the hands of the British. But the Belgian coast alone could not be held. The close economic union of Belgium with Germany must be brought about. Belgium has the greatest interest in this."

The former chancellor explains that he arranged with Von Kuehlmann to make soundings, through a suitable person to indicate, in accordance with the crown council's decision, that prerequisites for negotiation were recognition of Germany's territorial integrity, restoration of the German colonies, abandonment of an economic war and no indemnity. Great secrecy was necessary and it was considered inadvisable to negotiate through the Vatican.

In conclusion, Dr. Michaelis says: "I did my utmost and if the plans failed it was due to the fact that our enemies were unwilling."

General Erich Ludendorff, former first quartermaster general, is also out with a declaration in which he denies that he knew of the papal letter or the reply of Dr. Michaelis until disclosed by Herr Erzberger.

TROOPERS PATROL NATION'S CAPITAL

WASHINGTON, July 27.—All of the 2000 regular troops brought here to preserve order when last week's race rioting and street disorders got beyond control of the police, have been withdrawn tonight, but the national capital was still depending upon the army, represented by a provost guard.

The war department recreated the provost guard, abolished several weeks ago. Tonight the troopers, armed with riot sticks and six-shooters in open holsters, were patrolling the principal streets of the capital in pairs.

Although race rioting and attacks by negroes on white women have subsided, street hold-ups have continued.

WILLARD'S \$100,000 DWINDLES

NEW YORK, July 27.—Taxes levied on the \$100,000 which Jess Willard received when he lost his heavyweight boxing title to Jack Dempsey decreased the amount to \$68,590, according to figures announced here tonight by E. J. Lynch, an internal revenue agent. Dempsey actually received \$23,970 of the \$27,500 called for in his contract, he said.

The former champion paid a normal tax of \$7,840 and a surtax of \$23,570, in all, \$31,570 according to the figures, while Dempsey's normal tax was \$2,040 and a surtax of \$1,450.

Keep America Reading

(By FREDERIC J. HASKIN)

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 24.—An important question is now agitating the American Library Association. It would very much like to know what is going to become of it—whether it is going to have to pull in its belt as rapidly and as gracefully as have other war organizations, or whether it is to retain its present expansive girth now that peace has arrived.

The army wants it to go on supplying books to soldiers, and the navy is equally anxious that it should continue its ministrations to that service. But now that the war is a thing of the past, congress is losing interest in the welfare of the enlisted man, and is inspired with a huge ambition for cutting down expenses. Neither the army nor the navy has the funds to keep the library association operating at its present status. The military affairs committee of the house asked for \$23,000,000 to carry out a recreational and educational program for the peace time army, and the appropriations committee reported an appropriation of \$150,000—or about the same amount that was spent for left-handed boxing gloves in the army last year. This does not leave much of a margin to be spent on books.

There is one other hope, however. That is the hundred-million-dollar educational bill pending in congress. If the department of education is established, as this bill provides, the organization built up by the American Library Association may be taken over by the new department. Unless this occurs, or unless some of our leading philanthropists come to the rescue at the last moment, the association must close its libraries, fire its force of trained librarians, cease the issue of books, and shrink to its pre-war size. A review of the association's activities in the war reveals what a calamity this would be to the nation.

At the height of its career during the war, the association at one time operated 49 large libraries and 2,887 small branch libraries in this country, and 1401 large libraries and a similar number of small ones overseas. Thirteen industrial war work plants and 1150 ships, including 190 transports, were also equipped with libraries. In addition, a circulating book service was supplied to 230 hospitals in the country, and 135 overseas. Altogether it was a stupendous agency for putting the printed page in the hand of the service man.

As demobilization proceeded, many of these libraries had to be abandoned, and thousands of books had to be shipped home, but a large number are still in operation.

Our public library facilities, so few the war were painfully inadequate; they are much more so now. The librarians did not go to the trenches simply to get a view of the scenery. They went there to distribute books, and distribute books they did. They found the major portion of the army distinctly devoid of the reading habit, so they proceeded to cultivate it. And so well did they succeed that the war libraries became filled to overflowing, and a large force of people was kept busy on both sides of the Atlantic ocean circulating books to supply the demand. A librarian was never too busy to disregard the personal tastes of each soldier. He would work for hours trying to find the books the man wanted and tactfully advising him in reading matter, content in the knowledge that here was another possible book convert. It was an unprecedented opportunity to guide the young men of America toward the habit of reading.

The large demand for technical books from the camp libraries in the early part of the American engagement came as a surprise to librarians. Most authorities had held the opinion that the men would ask chiefly for popular fiction, but instead everyone seemed to be bent upon self-improvement. Electricity, mechanical engineering, astronomy, economics and finance were the subjects that intrigued the American soldier's imagination. With the signing of an armistice, however, there was a sudden and most remarkable change in the nature of books read. The men suddenly evinced a strong inclination for light fiction. "Something light and foolish" was the constant demand. In the American library in Paris, for example, books on the technical subjects, as well as those on art, history and travel stood idle upon the shelves, while the demand for worthless fiction constantly increased. "Moreover," as one librarian observed, "the quality of the reading was reflected in the faces of the men. They were unhappy, discontented and restless. They could see no beauty in Paris, and they were losing the historical significance of the place."

"This was the library's opportunity, and it was quickly seized. It was no longer a problem to catch and hold the interest of these homesick men, but

we strained every effort tactfully to turn the current of the reading. Gradually the morale stiffened. Soldiers who had walked through the streets of Paris with unseeing eyes awakened to the knowledge that there was something more than cafes and vaudeville. Books on France were swept from the shelves. Fifty copies of Victor Hugo's 'Les Miserables' did not begin to fill the demand. Gradually the discontented faces grew less frequent; the restlessness was less apparent."

If libraries can exert such an excellent influence over men at war, it is believed that their influence would be none the less great in peace. As the association points out, social unrest all over the world is increasing by leaps and bounds. Uncle Sam is exceedingly nervous for fear the large number of illiterates in his family will suddenly become infected with bolshevism. The librarians of the nation are trained in the art of propaganda. They are matches even for the bolsheviks. Nothing can equal the way in which they have learned to excite a man's interest in the constitution or in expurgated histories of the lives of our presidents, or in stirring accounts of the achievements of American business. The association believes that, if properly financed, it would be able to do more for popular education and social welfare work than any other force in the country.

So far, the association has not perfected its future plan of operation. It is waiting to find if funds will be forthcoming. But some of its members admit that one of the chief dreams of the organization is to provide more books for rural America. The rural American library as it exists today is a sad and feeble thing. With the exception of popular fiction, it provides very little in the way of education or recreation. In the midst of an agricultural community, it is useless to farmers, for it seldom contains any agricultural information even in the form of an encyclopedia or of a government bulletin.

This spring, Walter Prichard Eaton, the dramatic critic, who is also a farmer, bethought him that the nearest blueberry market was far away and high-priced, and that he had some idle land which might very well be planted with blueberry bushes. He was not certain as to the kind of soil required by blueberries, but he had reason to believe that the question of blueberries was fully covered in a farmers' bulletin issued by the department of agriculture or in almost any encyclopedia. The rural library near his home failed to produce either, however. He was compelled to send away for the information, and by the time it arrived it was too late to plant

blueberries. To make each library fit the needs of its community is the aim of the American Library association. Moreover, in the absence of any special need the association aims to create one. It wants to follow up the work started during the war—to keep Americans reading, and to keep thousands of useful books circulating throughout the country.

NATIONAL HIGHWAY AROUSES INTEREST

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., July 26.—Continued interest is being manifested and work done to establish the Bankhead national highway that starts at Washington and ends at the Pacific coast as an officially designated state highway by the legislatures and highway commissions through the states it traverses and also requesting congress to take the same over as the first national highway to be built in this country.

The legislatures of Alabama, North and South Carolina have already passed acts establishing the Bankhead national highway in those states and memorializing congress to take over the Bankhead national highway as a government highway.

The Texas and Georgia legislatures that are now in session are expected during the coming week to pass similar acts.

Director General, J. A. Rountree of the United States Good Roads association is in Atlanta this week conferring with the Georgia legislators and the state highway commission in regard to taking over the Bankhead national highway as a state road.

The Arkansas legislature has been called to meet on July 28 to take action on the woman's suffrage amendment. If it takes up good roads legislation there is no doubt that the Bankhead national highway in that state will be taken over by the legislature. Just as fast as the legislatures meet, favorable action is being taken. The reports at headquarters show that wonderful work of building the highway is being done.

BELIEVED CAPITAL PUNISHMENT

GENEVA, Saturday, July 26.—During the month of June, 81 revolutionists against the present Hungarian government were shot or hanged by order of Bela Kun, according to a statement in a copy of Bela Kun's organ, the Veres Ujsag of Budapest received here.

Advertising Advertising

This is an advertisement.

Not a very long one, to be sure, but an advertisement.

It has a most unusual purpose—to advertise advertising.

The message is this:

Don't miss the advertisements in this newspaper.

Many of them make good reading just from the news and educational standpoint alone.

But more than that:—

Advertisements keep you in touch with the world's progress.

They point the path to little comforts that were unknown in the old days.

They announce the latest styles and tell you where to go to get the most and the best for your money.

They help you to save.

They protect you from fraud.

Don't miss the advertisements.

They are guide-posts to better buying.